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Reilly Bros. Nurseries

Danville, N. Y.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

REMARKS

To the planter or purchaser of nursery stock, at least three things are indispensable: first, varieties true to name; second, healthy, vigorous, well matured trees or plants; third, careful and judicious packing, without which all may be lost.

We give the most careful scrutiny to the propagation of varieties, endeavoring by all methods known to us, to protect ourselves from error or imposition, and rejecting anything of which we have reasons to feel suspicious. By such careful and constant watching and attention, we are warranted in offering our stock as pure and absolutely true to name.

Our soil being of a character best suited to produce the healthiest conditions of growth, that solid firm texture of the wood, with abundant fibrous root, so necessary to successful transplanting, we are enabled to offer the products of our Nurseries, with entire confidence, to planters in all sections of the country.

We give to our packing and shipping careful personal supervision, and to still further protect our patrons, as well as ourselves, against loss in this direction, we employ the most skilled and competent hands to assist us.

We aim to keep fully abreast of an enlightened and cultivated taste, in the introduction of new and valuable varieties of fruit, and novelties and valuable acquisitions in ornamentals—accepting with pleasure everything that has real merit, we shall with equal readiness discard and discontinue the sale of worthless humbugs.

By careful consideration of the wants of our trade and faithful attention to business, we hope to continue to merit and receive a share of the patronage of lovers and buyers of choice fruits and ornamentals.

Reilly Bros.' Nurseries, Dansville, N. Y.

Over 2,000,000 Fruit Trees Under Cultivation

To Our Patrons

We take this occasion to thank our many friends for their liberal patronage in the past, and to assure them that, in filling their orders for the present year the same care will be exercised in the selection of trees, grading, packing and shipping as has been given these details in the past.

Our Method

Of selling direct to the planters from our Nurseries has not only been a saving of 25 to 50 per cent to them in money, but our customers are able to secure a good clean healthy grade of **fresh dug, true to name trees.**

Our Trees

The trees we deliver to our customers are all grown in our own Nurseries here at **Dansville.** This location is known all over the country as the finest section in the United States to grow Fruit Trees. The soil in this vicinity is particularly adapted and best suited to produce the healthiest condition of growth, solid, firm texture of wood with abundance of fibrous roots so necessary in transplanting.

No Agents

Remember we employ no Agents, were we to send an Agent around to call on you we would have to charge from 10 to 15 cents more a tree to pay for his car fare, hotel bills and commission, and in lots of cases the agent gets his trees wherever he can get them the cheapest regardless of the firm he is representing. The trees prove poor in quality, are not true to name, and perhaps half of them do not make a start at all. **The firm from whom you thought you were buying may have been strictly reliable.** By dealing direct with us our customers are taking no chances of getting poor, untrue to name stock and they get their trees for about one-half the price agents ask, as it only costs us a few cents to put this catalogue in the hands of the planter.

Guarantee

We guarantee our trees to be free from **San Jose Scale.**

We guarantee our trees to reach customers in good condition.

We guarantee our trees to be true to name. While we exercise the greatest care to have our stock genuine and reliable, we agree to replace on proper proof, all that may prove untrue to name as labelled and it is hereby mutually agreed that our replacing it or offering to replace shall operate as a liquidation of all damages.

San Jose Scale

There has never been any San Jose Scale found within 50 miles of Dansville. We had three state inspectors in our town looking for dangerous insects and diseases. The result was that they not only found Dansville trees free from all diseases but proclaimed them the *healthiest, hardiest and best matured trees they had seen.* Read clipping below taken from the Dansville Advertiser.

Dansville Nurseries Free From San Jose Scale

New York Inspector Barden unreservedly declares that Dansville is the only nursery center of any important size that is entirely free from San Jose Scale; this fact is not generally known. Mr. Barden believes that Dansville trees are worth five cents each more than the market price, as the reputation of Dansville Nurseries for freedom from San Jose Scale and general vigor of its trees and plants is worth many thousands of dollars to the planter who buys Dansville trees.—*Dansville Advertiser.*

Please Order As Early As Possible

Orders should be sent in just as early as possible to insure prompt attention, since it is our rule to fill them in the same order as received. We cannot delay orders first received for those coming late in the season. Discount on cash orders received before March 1st.

References: Postmaster, J. B. Morey; Citizens Bank of Dansville; B. G. Foss, Attorney at Law.

Terms—Cash with order, except in large orders when satisfactory reference is given, and then the order must be accompanied by one-fourth cash.

C. O. D. Orders—We will ship stock C. O. D., providing one-fourth cash accompanies order.

Discount—On all cash orders received before March 1st *five per cent discount*. On all cash orders received after March 1st three per cent. *No discount allowed on any but cash orders.*

Remittance—Should be made by Bank Draft, Express Money Order, Post Office Order or Registered Letter.

In Ordering—Use the enclosed order blank and give full shipping directions. If post office address is different from railroad station be sure to give both.

Rates—We allow ten rates on lots of five or more of the same variety and hundred rates on lots of 50 or more of the same kind, provided that the lot is composed of not less than 10 of any one variety. Lots composed of less than ten of a variety will be charged at ten rates and lots less than five of a variety at single rates. Different kinds such as 30 apples and 20 plums cannot be taken together so as to make hundred rates. The lot must be of one kind as 50 apples or 50 plums.

Club Orders

Get up a club order among your neighbors and friends. We will give the one getting up the order a nice present, and he and his friends will be getting trees at 100 rates which will make considerable difference in the price of the order.

No. 692

State of New York Department of Agriculture

Certificate of Inspection of Nursery Stock

This is to Certify that the stock in the Nursery of Reilly Bros., of Dansville, County of Livingston, State of New York, was duly examined in compliance with the provisions of Section 305, of the Agricultural Law, and it was found to be apparently free from any contagious or infectious disease or diseases, or the San Jose Scale or other dangerously injurious insect pest or pests. This certificate expires September 1st, 1911.

Dated, Albany, N. Y., September 1st, 1910.

R. A. PEARSON,

Commissioner of Agriculture.



Photograph of a Block of 100,000 One-Year Apples taken in Reilly Bros. Nurseries, Dansville, N. Y.

Apples

The first fruit, both in importance and general culture, is the Apple. Its period, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By planting a judicious selection of Summer, Autumn and Winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use.

Apples for Profit—The planting of commercial orchards is simply a business proposition. It can be made to pay better than almost any line of outdoor work, providing the grower does his work thoroughly, persistently and intelligently.

We have this year the finest block of Two-Year Apples we have ever grown. Trees have good straight bodies, long, fibrous roots, and perfect-shaped heads. We have an extra good supply of that grand old Apple, Baldwin, considered by all the best commercial Apple grown, also York Imperial, Gano, Stark, Greening, Jonathan and N. Spy.

We have several blocks of fine one-year buds which will run about five to seven feet high, considered by our largest commercial planters the best grade to plant. We can fill orders no matter how late they are sent in our one-year grade. We strongly advise the planting of one-year trees for these reasons: they can be bought for less money, freight charges are less, can be dug with more perfect roots, can be trained to any desired shape, and will become sooner established in their new locality.

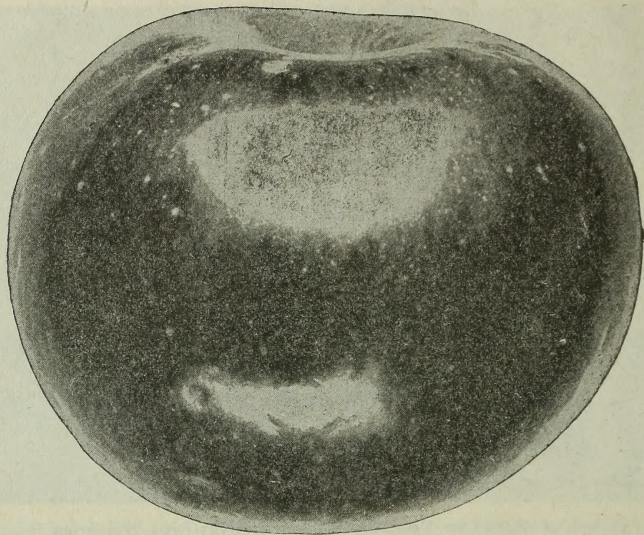
Price on all Varieties of Apple

				EACH	PER 10	PER 100
Medium Size	2 Year	X Grade	4 to 5 Feet	15c	\$1.40	\$11.00
Large Size	2 Year	XX Grade	5 to 6 Feet	25c	2.25	18.00
Extra	2 & 3 Year	XXX Grade	6 to 7 Feet	30c	2.80	23.00
	1 Year No. 1.	4 to 6 Feet		20c	1.80	14.00

Early Harvest—Medium to large, white fleshed, tender and sub-acid, ripens in July, but may be used for cooking earlier. Tree erect, moderate in growth, and quite productive.

Golden Sweet—A large, yellow Apple, very sweet and good. A strong grower and good bearer.

Red Astrachan—Large, roundish, deep crimson, with a thick bloom, juicy, tender,



Baldwin Apple

somewhat tart, valued as one of the most beautiful early market and dessert Apples, also for the best hardiness, and vigor of the tree. Aug.

Sweet Bough—Large, pale yellow; sweet, tender and juicy. Tree a compact grower and abundant bearer. August.

Yellow Transparent—A particularly desirable and beautiful sort that usually bears the first year after planting, often in the nursery rows. Fruits of medium size, round-ovate, pale waxen yellow when fully ripe, pleasantly acid, tender and good, ripening in July and August, before Early Harvest. Free-growing and fruitful.

Autumn Apples

Alexander—A very large and beautiful deep red or crimson apple, of medium quality. Tree very hardy, and a rather light bearer. September and October.

Bismark—Very large, remarkably handsome and showy; color red on yellow ground; flesh yellow; quality good; extremely hardy and prolific and bears very early. November.

Duchess of Oldenburg—This best known of the Russian Apples, is also the handsomest and most valuable, succeeding even in the Northwest, where most of the varieties fail, and yielding well in all sections. The fruit is large, rounded, striped with red and yellow; tender, juicy, of the best quality for cooking and

esteemed by many for the dessert. The tree bears young and abundantly. August and September.

Fameuse (Snow Apple)—Medium size; deep crimson; flesh snowy white, melting, and delicious. One of the finest dessert fruits, and valuable for market. A good baking apple. October to December.

Fall Pippin—Very large, roundish, oblong; yellow; flesh tender, rich and delicious. Tree spreading, and a fine bearer; valuable for table or market use. Sept.

Gravenstein—A very large, striped, roundish apple of the finest quality. Tree erect in growth, and very productive. One of the finest fall apples. Sept. to Oct.

Pumpkin Sweet—A very large, round, yellowish russet apple, very sweet and rich. Tree a rapid, upright grower. October and November.

Wealthy—Medium size, roundish; skin smooth and of dark red color. Flesh white, fine, juicy, sub-acid, very good. Tree very hardy. A variety of much value, on account of its great hardiness and good quality. October.

Winter Apples

Baldwin—Large, roundish, skin deep red; flesh juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor. Very vigorous and productive. The best all around Apple for New England and the northern states. Keeps splendidly. December to March.

Ben Davis—A large, handsome, striped apple, of good quality. Tree very hardy and productive; a late keeper; highly esteemed in the West and Southwest.

Boiken—Medium size; yellow, tart, acid, long keeper. A very good cooking apple.

Fallawater—A very large and handsome apple; quality good. Bears young and abundant. November to March.

Golden Russet—Medium to large size, dull russet, with a tinge of red on the exposed side; flesh greenish, crisp, juicy, and high flavored; hardy, bears well. November.

Grimes' Golden—Medium to large size; skin golden yellow with gray dots; flesh crisp, tender, juicy, sprightly, very good to best. Grown in South and Southwest. January to April.

Gano—An Apple with a very great future. A fine commercial sort. Very hardy. A half brother to Ben Davis, though of better quality. Very richly colored, uniform in size; keeps until March; rapid grower, fruit very handsome, flesh pale yellow, mild, sub-acid, good. Large, good marketing and keeping.

Hubbardston Nonsuch—Large; striped yellow and red; tender, juicy, and fine; great bearer. One of the best. November to January.

Jonathan—Medium size; red and yellow; flesh tender, juicy and rich; very

productive. One of the best for either table or market. November to March.

King—Large and handsome, striped red and yellow; tree vigorous and productive.

Mann—Medium to large, deep yellow, with a brownish red where exposed; juicy, mild, pleasant. Tree hardy and upright grower; an early and annual bearer and a late keeper. January to April.

McIntosh Red—Large, bright red; flesh white, tender, sub-acid. A handsome apple of fine quality, hardy. November to January.

Northern Spy—Large striped, and quite covered on the sunny side with crimson, and delicately coated with bloom. Flesh juicy, rich, and retains its freshness of appearance and flavor till June.

Northwest Greening—A very good keeper, of fair quality. Very large and productive.

Pewaukee—Raised from the seed of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large; skin bright yellow, striped and splashed with dark red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. A very good variety for cold climates, on account of its hardiness. January to May.

Rambo—Medium size; streaked and mottled yellow and red; juicy, mild flavored. Tree a vigorous grower and a good bearer. A widely cultivated and esteemed old variety. Autumn in South. October to January in North.



Showing the vigorous healthy growth of 2-Year Apple Trees in Reilly Bros. Nurseries

Rome Beauty—Large, yellow and bright red; handsome; good quality; good bearer. December to March.

Rhode Island Greening—Everywhere well known and popular; tree spreading and vigorous; always more or less crooked in the nursery; a great and constant bearer in nearly all soils and situations; fruit rather acid but excellent for dessert and cooking. Keeps well until April.

Seek-No-Further—Medium to large; dull red color; flesh crisp, tender and juicy. November to February.

Wagner—Medium to large size; deep red in the sun; flesh firm, sub-acid and excellent. Tree a good grower, and very productive.

Wine Sap—Large; roundish; deep red; medium quality; good keeper. Tree a good bearer, succeeds well in West, and is there valuable and popular. December to May.

Winter Banana—Large; clear pale yellow, with beautiful pinkish red blush, good for dessert. Bears young.

Apple Tree Collection

Special Bargain in Apple Trees

25 Trees of any one variety given below **\$2.40**

100 Trees of any one variety or 25 each of any four varieties given below **\$8.80**

All fine Two-Year Trees 3½ to 5 Feet

Red Astrachan
Sutton Beauty
Stark
Wine Sap
Wagner
Yellow Transparent
Jonathan
Wolf River

Winter Banana
Northern Spy
Pewaukee
McIntosh Red
York Imperial
Talman Sweet
Bismark
Hubbardston Nonsuch

Gano
Baldwin
Wealthy
R. I. Greening
Duchess
Ben Davis
N. W. Greening
M. B. Twig
King

Boxing, Packing, and Delivering at Freight or Express Office Free of Charge.

Reilly Bros., Dansville, N. Y.

Dear Sirs: The trees arrived on Friday night and were in good shape. I thought they would be dried up pretty well by being on the road so long but were all right. If I send again I will have them shipped to Bornton; the D. L. & W. runs through there.

Yours truly,
Eugene Peer.

Butler, N. J., May 18, 1908.

Reilly Bros., Dansville, N. Y.

Dear Sirs: I got my trees May 3, in fine shape. Everything is satisfactory about the trees. I thank you for the extras you sent me. Some of the family thought the trees would not get here in time to grow, but they did. Some of them were very near in leaf in the box. They are making leaves and large buds fast. I have five more acres to plant in trees. Let me hear from you about fall planting—when it is done and if it is as good as spring planting.

Yours truly,
Lowry Lewis.

Livermore, May 10, 1909.



Pears

The growing of Pears cannot be urged too strongly. They thrive in a great variety of soils and the fruit by far surpasses the apple in rich, juicy flavor. By a judicious selection of sorts, ripening in succession Pears may be had from July until March, or April of the following year. We have for a number of years given the growing of Pear trees our closest attention. The great increase in orders and the many letters we receive praising our trees, make us believe we grow the best Pear trees in the country.

Gathering Pears—One of the most important points in the management of pears is to gather them at the proper time. Summer pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and Autumn pears at least a fortnight. Winter varieties, if they will hang so long, may be left until the leaves begin to fall.

Thin the Fruit—We cannot urge too strongly the following suggestion: when pear trees are heavily laden, the fruit should be thinned when about one-third grown; else the fruit will be poor and the trees injured.

Price on all Varieties of Standard Pear

(Except Where Otherwise Noted)

				EACH	PER 10	PER 100
Medium Size	2 Year	X Grade	4 to 5 Feet	15c	\$1.50	\$12.00
Large Size	2 Year	XX Grade	5 to 6 Feet	25c	2.20	18.00
Extra	2 & 3 Year	XXX Grade	6 to 7 Feet	30c	2.80	21.00
	1 Year No. 1		4 to 6 Feet	20c	1.90	15.00

Standard Pears. Summer Varieties

Bartlett—Large, coloring when fully ripe waxen yellow, with red blush. Juicy, melting, high-flavored. The tree bears early and abundant. One of the finest eating pears and extra fine for canning. The most popular sort, both for home use and market.

Clapp's Favorite—A superb, large, long, yellow pear, richly flushed with russet-red next the sun; juicy and delightful; ripens before Bartlett. Pick the fruit of this variety at least ten days before it would ripen on the tree. Aug.

Doyenne D'Ete—Small, yellow, shaded with red; melting, sweet and delicious. The tree is robust and healthy. Early Aug.

Early Harvest—Of good size and color; quality fair. Remarkably productive in the South, where it is best early market variety.

Koonce—A very popular early variety. Fruit medium to large, yellow, one-half nearly covered with red. Does not rot at the core. Tree vigorous, free from blight, upright handsome grower. Very productive and a good shipper.

Lawson—Tree healthy, a strong grower early bearer and profitable sort; of splendid quality for a very early pear. Red cheek with yellow shading.

Tyson—Medium in size, yellow with russet shading; melting, sweet, rich and aromatic. August.

Wilder—One of the very earliest pears, attractively colored and of excellent quality, this new variety always finds a sale in market and is largely grown by commercial orchardists. Of medium to large size, irregular, bell-shaped, but with smooth surface; pale yellow with shadings of russet-red. The tree bears good crops early and annually. Early August.

Autumn Varieties

Beurre Clairgeau—Very large, pyriform; yellow and red; nearly melting, high-flavored. Tree a very good grower, an early and abundant bearer; a magnificent market fruit. One of the finest acquisitions. October and November.

Beurre d'Anjou—A large, fine Pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly, vinous flavor. Tree a fine grower and good bearer. Keeps into mid-winter. The most valuable Pear in our list. Oct. to Jan.

Duchess D'Angouleme—Among the largest of all our really good Pears, greenish yellow, splashed with russet; flesh white, juicy, rich flavored. It succeeds

well as a standard, but grown as a dwarf is the most profitable and luscious of all market varieties. We recommend it also for the home garden. October and November.

Flemish Beauty—This fine old Pear is still one of the hardiest and most generally successful over a wide range of country, producing good crops annually of large, handsome fruit that is exceptionally good in quality. Sept. and Oct.

Garber—One of the Japan Hybrids; larger than Kieffer; hardy, productive, early bearer; excellent for canning. September and October.

Howell—Large, yellow, with red cheek; early bearer, and productive. September and October.



Flemish Beauty

Rossney—A new and excellent Pear, raised from seed at Salt Lake City, Utah. In size medium to large; very fine grain, flesh melting, juicy, very sweet. Ripens two weeks after Bartlett; it is an excellent keeper and shipper, with tree much stronger than Kieffer. It is very seldom you can find a single variety combining so many rare qualities as this does, and we have great pleasure in offering it as the best Pear on the market at the present time. 1 year No. 1 30c each \$2.50 per 10.

Seckel—A beautiful and delicious little Pear that is the standard of excellence in its class. One of the richest and highest-flavored Pears known, always in demand

for desserts and luncheons, and better known than any Pear of its class. The tree makes a somewhat slow but stout and erect growth. September and October.

Sheldon—A large, round, russet-and-red Pear of the very first quality. Hardy, free-growing, fruitful. October.

Vermont Beauty—Of medium size, roundish, yellow, heavily shaded with carmine; flesh exceedingly fine, sweet and juicy. The tree makes a strong, healthy growth and bears good crops. October.

Worden-Seckel—A worthy seedling of the famous old Seckel, quite as sweet and luscious with the same rare flavor and aroma. Is superior to the Seckel in size, beauty and keeping qualities. The fruits are beautifully smooth and regular, golden yellow with russet-red cheek, and sometimes keep from October until Christmas. The tree makes a more rapid and upright growth than Seckel and excels it in productivity.

Winter Varieties

Lawrence—About medium; yellow, thickly dotted, with a very fine, rich flavor. Tree a moderate grower and very productive. Dec. to Jan.

Lincoln Coreless—Keeps well until middle of March. Very large, handsome, of good quality, and with but few, if any seeds. Distinguished for its very small amount of core and seed, some specimens

being almost entirely without either. Color golden yellow.

Kieffer—One of the best market varieties and an excellent keeper. This superb variety is often underestimated, because large quantities of it are shipped to market in immature condition and before the fruit has attained proper size. However, there are few Pears that are more attractive than the Kieffer, if it is allowed to hang on the tree until the beginning of October, and is then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room. If handled in this manner the quality of the flesh is the best, exceedingly juicy, and of sprightly sub-acid flavor. Kieffer Pears are being planted more and more by the largest commercial fruit growers of the country and this fact is sufficient proof, that the merits of this excellent sort are more and more recognized. The trees are apt to set too much fruit, and in order to obtain choice fruit of large size, it should be thinned early in the season. For best results, one-tenth of a Kieffer Pear orchard should be planted with LeConte Pears, as this is the best pollenizer.

LeConte—Vigorous and prolific sort. Fruit large, with smooth, yellow skin; flesh juicy and firm. Good shipper.

Pres. Drouard—Large, melting, juicy with delicate perfume. Nov and Dec.

Winter Nelis—One of the best early winter pears; medium in size and has dull russet color; rich and sprightly flavor, and bears very heavy crops.

12 Pear Trees for \$1.00

All 2-Year 3 to 4 Feet

3 Bartlett, 2 Flemish, 3 Kieffer, 1 Clapp's F., 1 Wilder, 1 Sheldon,
1 Seckel

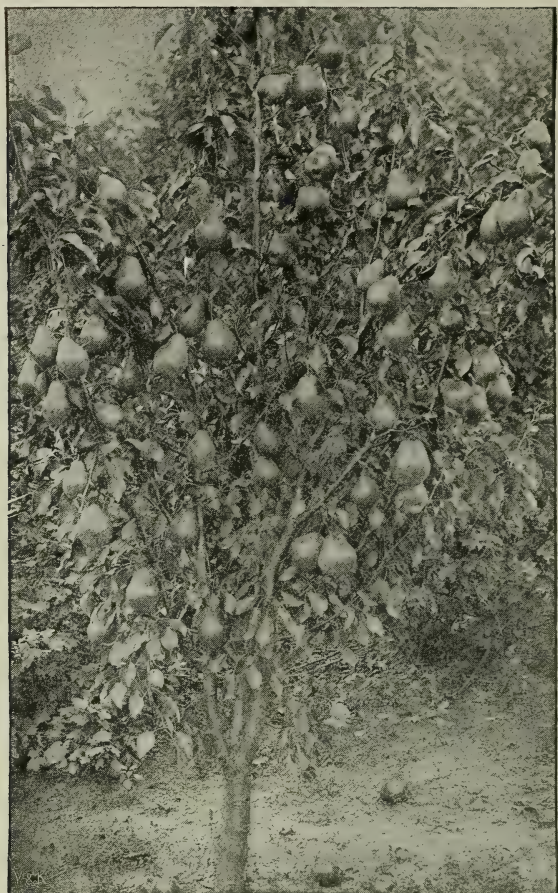
Reilly Bros, Dansville, N. Y.

Saco, Me., May 22, 1909.

Dear Sirs: Received the trees all right some time ago and have set them all out, and think that the most of them are started nicely. I thank you very much for the extra trees you sent and shall certainly recommend your firm very highly. Shall expect to buy trees of you in the future myself.

Yours truly,
Albert S. Boothby.

We are always glad to help our customers in the selection of varieties



Dwarf Duchess

Dwarf Pears

Our Dwarf Pears are all budded on whole quince stock imported from France. The cultivation of the Dwarf Pear is perhaps more profitable than any of the other fruit. For low-headed trees, convenience, and to have fruit in two or three years after planting, the Dwarf Pears have their place in the garden as well as in commercial orchards. In planting Dwarf Pears we would especially recommend the Duchess. One of our customers writes that from a five-year-old orchard of fifteen hundred trees Duchess Dwarf, the crop was sold for \$1820.

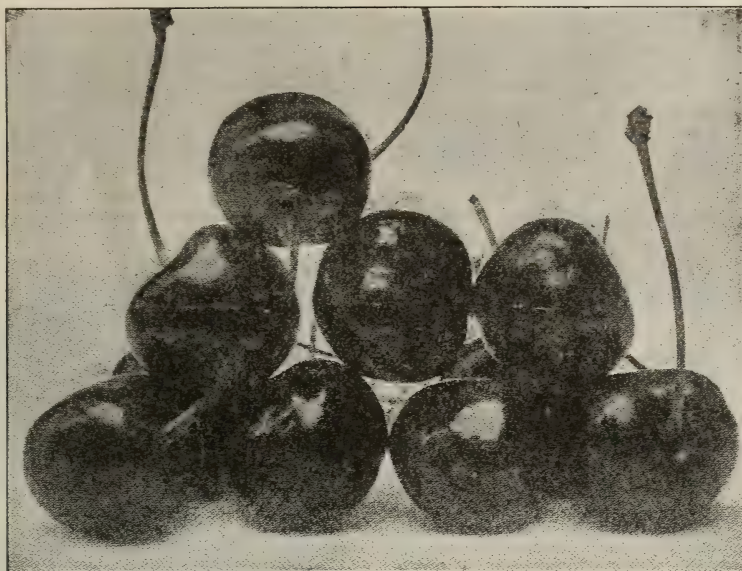
We can furnish the following varieties in Dwarf; for description see Standard Pears:

ANJOU, DUCHESS, D'ANGOULEME, BARTLETT, CLAPP'S, FLEMISH BEAUTY, KIEFFER, KOONCE, SECKEL, TYSON, WILDER.

Price on all Varieties of Dwarf Pear

(Except Where Otherwise Noted)

				EACH	PER 10	PER 100
Medium Size	2 Year	X Grade	2½ to 3 Feet	10c	\$.90	\$ 5.00
Large Size	2 Year	XX Grade	3 to 4 Feet	15c	1.30	11.00
Extra	2 Year	XXX Grade	4 to 6 Feet	25c	2.00	15.00
	1 Year No. 1		3½ to 5 Feet	15c	1.10	9.00



Black Tartarian

Cherries

The cherry does its very best on dry sandy soil. There is no other crop that can be grown with less care and expense; no fruit in larger demand or sells more profitably. There are two classes of cherries, the heart and bigarreau or Sweet and the Duke and Morello, or Sour Cherry.

We are one of the largest growers of Cherry trees in the country and as this has been an extra good year for us, we have to offer to our customers, some of the finest cherry trees we have ever grown. The soil in and around Dansville is particularly adapted to the growing of Cherry and Plum trees. About one-half the Cherry and Plum that are raised in the United States are grown in Dansville, and we raise about half the Dansville output.

WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THE PLANTING OF ONE YEAR CHERRY TREES.

Price on all Varieties of Cherry

				EACH	PER 10	PER 100
Medium Size	2 Year	X Grade	4 to 5 Feet	10c	\$1.00	\$ 6.00
Large Size	2 Year	XX Grade	5 to 6 Feet	20c	1.80	12.00
Extra	2 Year	XXX Grade	6 to 7 Feet	25c	2.20	18.00
	1 Year No. 1		4 to 6 Feet	15c	1.20	10.00

We can furnish bearing size cherry trees 2 and 3 year olds, which will measure from 1 to 1½ inches in diameter. 50c each. \$4 per 10. \$30 per 100.

Select Varieties Sweet Cherries

Bing—This desirable popular cherry originated in Oregon, is one of the grandest black Cherries in existence today. Its large size, firmness and delicious flavor have caused it to be in active demand by shippers and canners alike. The tree is a

remarkably thrifty, upright grower and a prolific bearer.

Black Eagle—Large black; very tender, juicy, rich and high flavored; tree vigorous and productive. July 1st to 15th.

Governor Wood—Large, yellow with red, sweet and juicy. Tree a good healthy grower. Probably the best and hardiest of the sweet cherries for the west.

Yellow Spanish—(Bigarreau.) Fruit very large, pale yellow with bright red cheek when exposed to the sun; flesh firm, juicy and delicious. Very popular and good market cherry. Ripens late in June.

Black Tartarian—This fine old variety produces immense crops of very large, purplish black fruits of mild, sweet, jelly-like consistency. The tree makes a beautiful, erect growth. Late June and early July.

Schmidt's Bigarreau—Fruit of immense size, rich deep black; flesh dark, tender, very juicy, with a fine flavor; bears abundantly.

Windsor—New; originated in Canada. Fruit large, liver-colored; flesh remarkably firm and fine. Tree hardy and very prolific. A valuable late variety for market and family use.

Napoleon Bigarreau—A magnificent cherry of the largest size, pale yellow, becoming amber in the shade, richly dotted and spotted with deep red, and with bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy and sweet; tree a rapid grower and immense bearer. The most popular all around cherry for canning, preserving and shipping.

Lambert—This very promising cherry, of the largest size and bright rich color, is deserving of all that has been said of it by the introducer. The surface is smooth, glossy, and is covered with minute russet dots; flesh reddish with whitish veins, very firm and of unsurpassed quality. Stands well in the lead as a shipping variety.

Yellow Spanish—Large, pale yellow, with light red cheek; firm and delicious. Late June.

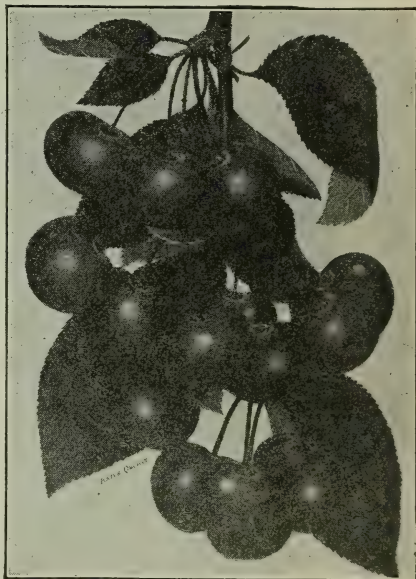
Select Varieties Sour Cherries

Baldwin—Fruit very large, almost round, dark red, the sweetest and richest of the Morello type. Remarkable for its quality, vigor, hardiness and productiveness. Particularly profitable in the West. June.

Dyehouse—Ripens several days before E. Richmond; is of good quality and very productive. Fruit of medium size, color red. Fine for preserving and cooking purposes.

Early Richmond—This is a hardy cherry, fruiting on young trees soon after planting and bearing regularly every year enormous crops of dark red fruit that does not rot upon the trees and can be left without picking longer than most varieties. One of the very best for canning and profitable for market. June.

Large Montmorency—The most popular of all hardy cherries for market or home use. The fruit is in great demand and sells at fancy prices. Montmorency has been growing in popularity all over the country each year, so that it has been almost impossible to grow trees fast enough to keep up with the demand. It is of large size, dark red in color, stem rather short. Tree is a very healthy and vigorous grower. Some of the large planters have whole orchards of this one variety.



Early Richmond

English Morello—Very dark red, acid, of good quality, and owing to its rich red color looks much better when canned than the Early Richmond. Ripens from July 4th to 15th. Bears very young.

May Duke—An excellent variety with large, dark red fruit; flesh juicy and rich, almost sweet. Tree is rather dwarf in habit.

Louis Phillip—Large and beautiful fruits of blackish red; flesh tender; mildly acid. One of the best. Mid-July.

Wragg—Originated in Iowa and has become very popular in the northwest and western states. Fruit medium to large, dark red and of fine quality. Tree is very hardy, vigorous and productive. This is one of the few cherries of good commercial quality that is perfectly hardy. Ripens in July.

Late Duke—Large, light red, excellent. A valuable late variety. End of June.

Montmorency Ordinaire—Fruit large red, quite handsome; ripens late in June. The tree is hardy and very prolific. A valuable market variety.

Ostheimer—A perfectly hardy, very late blooming variety from Germany. Fruit

large, heart shaped, nearly black when ripe; flesh juicy and rich. Fine for dessert and cooking, also finds ready sale on all markets. Does well in the West. Ripens in July.

Reine Hortense—Fruit very large, bright red, juicy and delicious. The sweetest of this variety. July.

CHERRY TREES \$3.⁵⁰ per Hundred

All Fine 2 Year 3 to 4 Feet

No less than 25 of one variety. They may be all of one variety or a selection of 4 varieties.

Montmorency
Windsor
Governor Wood

Early Richmond
Yellow Spanish
Napoleon

English Morello
Black Tartarian
Schmidt's Biggareau

Reilly Bros., Nurseries,

Dear Sirs: The shipment of cherry trees you sent me this last spring is certainly the finest I have ever received. In planting I cut them back to three branches, with six buds to a branch and now I can show branches 30 inches long. Your trees are away ahead of any trees that were shipped in here last Spring and I wish to compliment you on the excellent grade of trees you sent me and the prompt attention given my order.

Yours truly,
J. A. Kline

Enfield, N. H., Apr. 23, 1910

Reilly Bros., Nurseries,

Dear Sirs: The shipment of 100 Montmorency Cherries received and will say that I am perfectly satisfied with them. They are one of the best lots of trees I ever received and I have planted several thousand in the last ten years.

Very truly,
F. L. Colby

Shrewsbury, Pa., April 30, 1909.

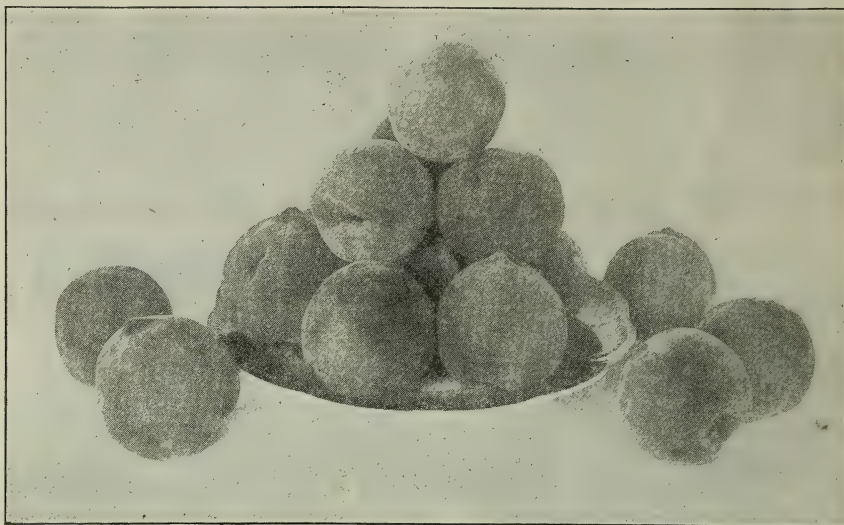
Reilly Bros., Dansville, N. Y.

Gentlemen: I received the shipment of trees and am pleased to say they were all fine trees, better in fact than I expected.

I wish to thank you for sending such nice stock and hope to give you another order this fall.

Very truly,
H. W. Rehmeier.

We Make no Charge for Boxing, Baling, Packing or Delivering to Freight or Express Office



Early Rivers Peach

Peaches

Every owner of a piece of land, even though no larger than a town lot, should plant a few trees at least. No other fruit trees produce fruit so quickly and abundantly. No other fruit is so universally popular among all classes and in all markets. Planted in commercial quantities in suitable soil and location, no other fruit is more profitable to the grower. On town and city lots, as well as in all family plantations, peach and cherry should predominate; with very little attention the trees may be grown into beautiful specimens, fitting ornaments to any grounds. But the supreme satisfaction to the planter of a peach tree comes with the ripening fruit—great globules of delicious, juicy fruit, so far superior to the green-picked distance-shipped peach as to be scarcely recognizable as the same fruit.

Peaches can be grown successfully on a great variety of soils, but we prefer a rich, sandy loam. Worn-out land can be made profitable peach land if a liberal use is made of wood ashes, or a mixture of ground animal bone and muriate of potash.

In planting, always cut back the stems of young trees about one-third and cut side branches to a single bud. Yearly pruning is necessary to keep the heads low and well furnished with bearing wood, for the fruit is borne on wood of previous season's growth.

Price on all Varieties of Peach

(Except Where Otherwise Noted)

		EACH	PER 10	PER 100
2 to 3 Feet	X Grade	10c	\$.60	\$ 4.50
3 to 4 Feet	XX Grade	15c	1.00	7.00
4 to 5 Feet	XXX Grade	18c	1.40	10.00
5 to 7 Feet Extra		20c	1.60	12.00

Select Peaches

Alexander—Medium to large, pale green, heavily flushed with red; white-fleshed, tender and juicy. One of the

largest and best extra early varieties. Mid-July.

Beer's Smock—A large yellow fleshed peach, similar to Smock Free, but superior to it. Ripens a few days later and is a

better annual bearer. One of the most profitable market sorts. Late September.

Crawford's Early—This beautiful yellow peach, is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large, oblong, skin yellow with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and excellent. One of the very finest and most profitable. Late August.

Crawford's Late—Fruit of the largest size; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; productive; one of the best. Late September.

Crosby—Fruit medium size, rich, orange yellow splashed with carmine on sunny side; perfect freestone, pit small; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, sweet and rich. Very hardy. September.

Garman—A superb Peach of the Elberta type, new, but already a leader for general market and long-distance shipping. Quite large, creamy yellow, with deep blush; skin very tough, protecting the tender, spicy, juicy flesh, which distances in quality that of nearly all other peaches. The tree is very hardy in bud, grows and produces well, ripening its profuse crops in August.

Chair's Choice—Of largest size; deep yellow, with red cheek; flesh very firm, ripening five days earlier than Smock. Makes a strong, profuse-cropping tree. Sept.

Champion—Unusually large, some specimens measuring 10 inches in circumference. A sweet, rich, juicy freestone, beautifully colored with creamy white and crimson; a good shipper. Hardy, productive, profitable. August.

Elberta—Here is the king of market peaches! An exceedingly large, light-colored yellow peach with red cheek. Flesh yellow. This is truly a fine peach, noted for its large size and fine appearance. The tree is vigorous and very productive. No other peach has made such a name for shipping, and none is cultivated more extensively. It is the ideal market peach, and a royal fruit. The fruit market has never yet had too many of this sort. A perfect freestone. Commercial growers have made more money on his variety than on all others. September 10th to 15th.

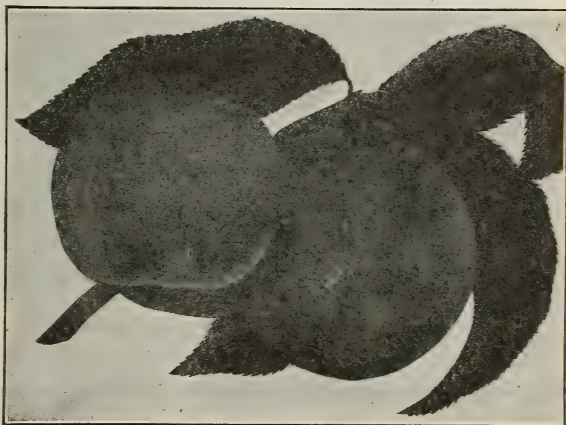
Early Rivers—Large, light straw color, with delicate pink cheek; flesh juicy and melting, with very rich flavor. Early Aug.

Fitzgerald—A particularly hardy variety, originating in Canada where it succeeds most admirably. Particularly adapted to cold climate. Young trees begin to bear the second year from planting. The fruit is large bright yellow, suffused with red; flesh deep yellow and of best flavor. Last of August.

Foster—Large, deep orange red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with sub-acid flavor. Ripens with Early Crawford. Very handsome.

Greensboro—Skin beautiful crimson with a yellowish cast, flesh white, very juicy, and of extra quality for so early a peach. August.

Hill's Chili—Medium size; oval; skin



Elberta Peach

yellow, shaded with dark red; flesh half melting, sweet, of medium quality. September.

Large Early York—A large and beautiful variety, white with a red cheek; flesh juicy and delicious. End of August.

Lord Palmerston—Very large; skin creamy white, with a pink cheek; flesh firm, yet melting; very juicy and rich. End of September.

Morris White—Medium size; dull creamy white, tinged with red in the sun; flesh white to the stone, juicy and delicious. Middle of September.

Mountain Rose—Large, roundish; skin whitish, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, juicy, very good; freestone. An excellent early market variety.

Niagara—Originated in western New York, where it has been well tested, sur-

passing both Elberta and Crawford in size, color, quality and vigor. Middle of September.

Oldmixon Free—Large; greenish white and red; flesh pale, juicy and rich. Tree hardy and productive; a most valuable variety. Succeeds Crawford's Early.

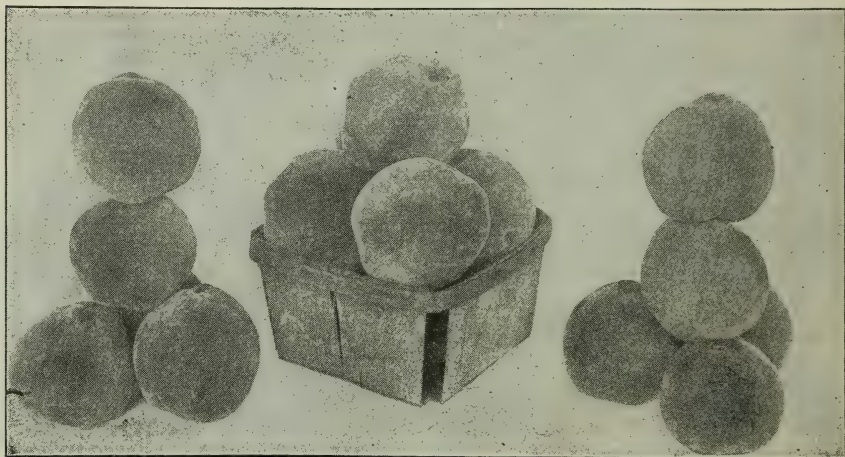
Rivers—Large; color creamy white, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, or rather dissolving, with a rich, racy

flavor. One of the finest early peaches.

Stump the World—Red and white, handsome, good size and fair quality. Very productive. End of September.

Salway—Large, creamy yellow, crimson red cheeks, flesh deep yellow, juicy, rich, sweet. October.

Wheatland—A large golden yellow peach; sweet, juicy and of fine quality. Ripens between Early and Late Crawford.



Early Crawford

21 Peach Trees for \$1.00

All 1 Year, 2½ to 3 Feet

3 Elberta, 3 Early Crawford, 3 Late Crawford, 3 Champion,
3 Hills Chili, 3 Carman, 3 Early Rivers

Reilly Bros., Dansville, N. Y.

Dear Sirs: I received my plant order in very good condition, especially the peach trees were fine. I would have liked very much to send for currant bushes but will have to leave them until fall.

Ellwood City, Pa., May 17, 1909.

Yours respectfully,
Mrs. M. J. Pizor.

NOTE OUR LOW QUOTATIONS ON CHERRY TREES

Japan Plums

The value of this race of Plums is no longer in doubt. Trees of tremendous vigor, they come into bearing two and three years after planting and in such variety and season of ripening as to cover a period of three months with a daily supply of luscious Plums. They are beautiful in appearance, superior in quality and many of them will keep from ten days to two weeks after picking, a great point in their favor in marketing. Like the Peach the trees grow so fast and bear so heavily that they have a tendency to be short lived. Growers should keep planting trees each year so as to keep up the supply. The trees produce so abundantly that some have feared a glut of the fruit, and planting for the last year or two has fallen off, but we predict larger returns from the fruit in the next few years for those who stick to them and keep planting. We would especially recommend Burbank, Red June and Abundance.

We have to offer this year the largest and best supply we have ever grown. The following is a list of the best tried varieties.

Price on all Varieties of Plum

				EACH	PER 10	PER 100
Medium Size	2 Year	X Grade	4 to 5 Feet	15c	\$1.10	\$ 9.00
Large Size	2 Year	XX Grade	5 to 6 Feet	20c	1.70	15.00
Extra	2 Year	XXX Grade	6 to 7 Feet	25c	2.00	18.00
	1 Year No. 1		4 to 6 Feet	18c	1.50	12.00

Abundance—Of medium size, large when thinned; amber with markings of red; juicy, sweet, of good quality when ripened. May be picked when it begins to ripen; will keep a long time, color well and be almost as rich as if ripened on the tree, a strong point for market growers. Aug.

Burbank—The best and most profitable among growers for market; ripen from seven to ten days after Abundance. Tree hardy, sprawling, vigorous grower, unequalled in productiveness; bears young. Fruit large, excellent quality; cherry red, with lilac bloom. Aug.

Climax—Tree extremely vigorous, upright, with strong branches and very large leaves. Productive as Burbank, about as large and usually two or three weeks earlier.

October Purple—Originated by Burbank, who regarded it as one of the best introduced. Fruits on the old wood and frequently measures seven inches in circumference. Tree a strong erect grower, forming a shapely head.

Red June—The great early market Plum. Fruit large, deep red, very showy; flesh lemon yellow; slightly sub-acid, of fine quality. We can recommend this variety very highly to our customers. Aug.

Sultan—A large handsome Plum of purplish-crimson color; excellent for cooking and preserving. Keeps long and ships well.

Satsuma—Large, nearly round, purplish-red; flesh firm, juicy, dark red. A delicious Plum for canning, and a good market sort.

Wickson—Fruit remarkably handsome, very large, long, heart-shaped, color deep maroon red. Excellent keeper and shipper. Some of the largest planters are planting this variety by the thousands.

European Varieties

Beauty of Naples—A new variety of great promise. Fruit of large size, light yellow when fully ripened. Flesh firm; juicy, and very fine flavor. Ripens the middle of Sept.

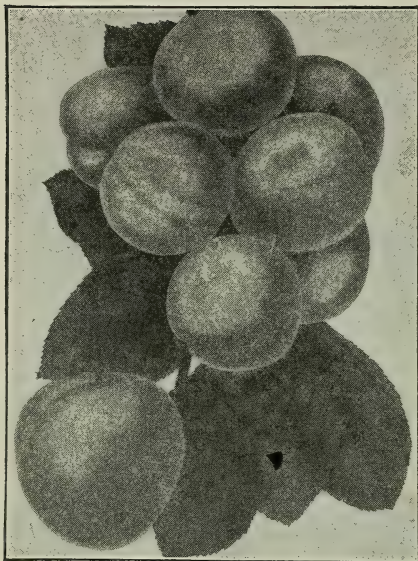
Bradshaw—A very large and fine early Plum; dark violet red; juicy and good. Very productive. This is one of the best profitable market varieties.

Coe's Golden Drop—Large and handsome; light yellow, firm, rich and sweet. One of the best of late Plums. Last of Sept.

Fellenburg—(French or Italian prune.) A fine late Plum. Fruit handsome, of oval shape and purple color. Flesh thick, juicy and delicious; parts from stone. Excellent for drying and preserving. Very productive, ripens in Sept.

French Damson—Large for this type of Plum, dark coffee color foliage, very healthy.

Grand Duke—A very valuable late Plum, as large as Bradshaw, of same color and ripens latter part of September.



Abundance

Geul—Large, bluish purple, flesh yellowish green, rather coarse sweet, pleasant. One of the best market varieties. September.

German Prune—A valuable Plum of fair quality for dessert, but most esteemed for drying and preserving. Large, long-oval, purple with a thick blue bloom; flesh firm, sweet and pleasant, separating from the stone. Moderate to vigorous in growth. September.

Imperial Gage—This is one of the very best plums, above medium size, oval, golden green; flesh juicy, rich and delicious, free from stone.

Lombard—This is one of the best and most profitable Plums for market, tree grows vigorously, adapts itself readily to all soils and bears well. Fruit is medium to large; dark red; flesh yellow, of pleasant flavor. Late Aug.

Moore's Arctic—Medium; skin purplish-black; juicy, sweet and pleasant flavor; claimed to be the hardiest Plum grown and free from black knot.

Monarch—Tree very thrifty, hardy,

healthy and handsome. Fruit large size; dark purple; nearly round; flesh pale yellow. An early and regular bearer.

Shippers Pride—Quite large and showy frequently 2 inches in diameter, oval, dark purple, of Damson type. Noted for its excellent keeping and shipping qualities. Sept.

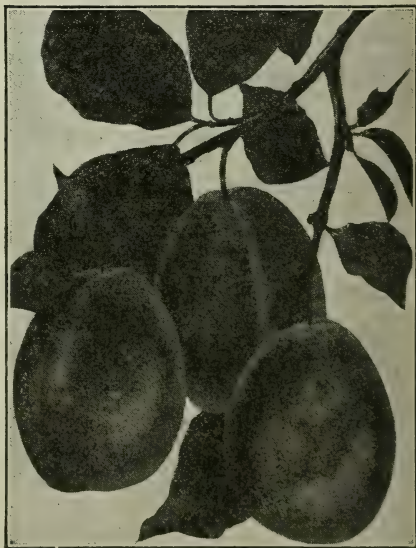
Shropshire Damson—A medium size, dark purple variety; esteemed for preserving. Very productive. Oct.

Niagara—Unsurpassed for beauty and productiveness as well as great hardiness of tree, with foliage so perfect as to contribute in an essential degree to its health. Fruit large, oval, often with a slight neck; skin reddish purple; flesh yellow, juicy and good. Its beauty as a market sort is unsurpassed.

Reine Claude—Large; greenish yellow, spotted with red; firm, juicy, sugary, of fine quality; very productive. September.

Yellow Egg—A large and beautiful egg-shaped yellow Plum. A little coarse but excellent for cooking. Very productive. End of August.

York State Prune—This Prune originated here in Dansville, is much larger than either the German or Italian Prune, of same color and shape.



German Prune

Quinces

During the past few years the quince has been attracting much attention among orchardists; tree a very hardy, healthy grower; does well on any kind of soil. Some of the best quince orchards are growing on heavy clay soil.

An Annual Bearer—The quince is a sure every-year bearer, it does not form its fruit-buds the previous year, as the peach and most other fruits do, but they come on in little shoots that start early in the spring and make quite a growth before its blossoms appear, which come very late hence the buds are never killed by severe cold in winter or late spring frost.

Price on all Varieties of Quince

(Except Where Otherwise Noted)

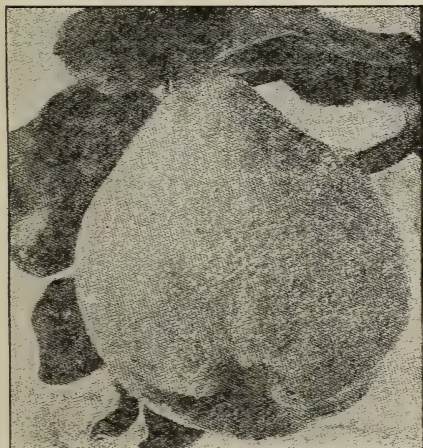
		EACH	PER 10	PER 100
2½ to 3 Feet	X Grade	15c	\$1.20	\$ 8.00
3 to 4 Feet	XX Grade	20c	1.50	12.00
4 to 5 Feet	XXX Grade	25c	2.00	20.00

Our Select Varieties of Quince

Bourgeat—Tree a remarkably strong grower, surpassing all others, yielding immense crops, fruiting in nursery rows. Fruit very large, rich, and golden colored. A good keeper.

Champion—A prolific and constant bearer, fruit larger than orange, quality equally fine and a long keeper. Ripens late.

Orange—Fruit very large, bright yellow, has an excellent flavor.



ORANGE QUINCE

Meech—Fruit is large, orange yellow, of great beauty and delightful fragrance. Tree a vigorous grower and immensely productive.

Apricots

Price on all Varieties of Apricots

(Except Where Otherwise Noted)

Medium Size, X Grade, 4 to 5 Feet, 30c each, \$2.50 per 10, \$18.00 per 100.

Large Size, XX Grade, 5 to 7 Feet, 35c each, \$3.00 per 10, \$23.00 per 100.

Apricots are a rich delicious fruit, coming between cherries and peaches; very much like the peach in outward appearance, but like the plum in texture and quality. One of the finest fruits for drying, and they fill a season when there are no other large fruits.

Alexander—Very hardy; an immense bearer; fruit large; yellow, flecked with red; very beautiful, sweet and delicious. July.

Alexis—Very hardy; an abundant bearer; yellow, with red cheek; large, slightly acid, rich and luscious. July.

J. L. Budd—Tree a strong grower and profuse bearer, fruit sweet, juicy, with a sweet kernel, as fine flavored as an almond; the best late variety.

Mulberries

The mulberry is valuable not only on account of its fruit, but as a desirable shade tree. It is of easy culture, requiring little or no pruning.

Downing's Everbearing—One of the most prolific varieties. Fruit very large, black, sweet and rich in flavor. Its long bearing season has made it a universal favorite. Ripens fruit during 6 to 8 weeks. 50c each.

New Americian—Tree very vigorous and productive, surpassed by none. Continues

in bearing a long time. Fruit $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long and nearly half inch in diameter: color maroon or an intense blue-black at maturity: flesh juicy, rich, sugary. Ripens from the middle of June up to the middle of September. 75c each.

Russian Mulberry

Introduced here by the Russian Mennonites. Trees very hardy, stood 40 degrees below zero and bore a full crop of berries the next season. They are an annual and abundant bearer. The fruit is from white to pink and some black in color, and from

very sweet to quite tart in taste. Canned with gooseberries or rhubarb they make a good sauce, relished by most everybody. Chicken raisers should plant largely of this tree near the chicken house or yard, as they will soon make a nice shady place for the chickens, and the berries are much relished by the fowls and are very healthful. Try it and you will be pleased, and your chickens more so. The wood is very valuable for fence posts, lasting for 20 years in the ground. They also make a pretty hedge if planted about ten inches to one foot apart, and kept well pruned the first few years. 5 to 7 feet, 40c each, \$3.50 per 10.

Nut Trees

Almonds

Hard Shell—The tree is very showy when in bloom. The kernels of the nuts are large, plump and sweet. Hardy. 75c each.

Soft, or Paper shell—Encloses as fine a nut in a softer shell. Needs protection. 75c each.

Chestnuts

American Sweet—The nuts of this tree form quite an item in our commerce. Although smaller than some other sorts, they are sweeter and more delicately flavored. This Chestnut is also a grand timber and ornamental shade tree spreading, in mid-summer, billowy masses of creamy fragrant catkins above its large, deep green leaves, making a most beautiful specimen on the lawn. 50c each.

Spanish—A handsome, round-headed tree, producing abundant crops of very large nuts that sell readily for good prices. The crop of a single tree has sometimes brought \$25. Not so sweet as the American in nut, and not so hardy in tree. 50c each.

Hickory

Shellbark—In flavor and quality of kernel this is generally esteemed the choicest of our native nuts,—of all nuts, some experts have said. The tree is a handsome stately shade tree, with tough white wood of great strength and elasticity, marketable at high prices. \$1.00 each.

Butternut—A native tree valuable for timber, and bearing an oblong, thick-shelled nut of delicious flavor. 75c each.

Walnut, Black—A native tree of large size and majestic form. The most valuable of all trees for its timber. Tree a rapid grower, producing a large, round nut of excellent quality. 75c each.

Walnut, English—It produces immense crops of thin-shelled delicious nuts. Fruit in green state is highly esteemed for pickling. Not entirely hardy. 75c each.

Walnut, Japan (Sieboldi) — Perfectly hardy, rapid growing, handsome form, immense fern-like leaves, making one of the finest ornamental trees; bears young and abundantly. Nuts produced in clusters and resemble butternuts in shape and quality, but somewhat smaller and with thinner and smoother shell. Worthy of extensive planting. \$1.00 each.

Plant Young Trees

We cannot too strongly recommend to our customers the procuring of young trees, especially for orchard planting, instead of selecting the largest that can be had, to secure more immediate effect. They can be taken up with more perfect roots, and will become sooner established in a new location. They can also be more readily trained to any desired shape. The largest and most successful planters invariably select young, thrifty trees as the surest in the end to give thorough satisfaction.

Grapes

Our grapes are first-class, two year well rooted vines.

There is scarcely a yard so small, either in country or city, that room for one or a dozen grapevines cannot be found. They do very well trained up to the side of any building, or along the garden fences, occupying but little room and furnishing an abundance of the healthiest fruit. A handsome profit can be realized on grapes planted on hill-sides too steep for other crops. Plant about 8 feet apart, by the fence or building. For vineyards, make rows 8 feet apart, 6 to 10 feet in rows.

Price on Grape Vines

(Except Where Otherwise Noted)

2 Year No. L. 2 for 25c. \$1.50 per Doz.
1 Year No. 1. 2 for 20c. 1.20 per Doz.

Black Grapes

Concord—A well known standard variety, succeeds wherever grapes will grow. 3 for 25c. 75c per doz. \$3.50 per 100.

Campbell's Early—Strong grower, with large healthy foliage; productive; good keeper and is equalled by no other early grape for shipping qualities. 25c each. \$2.00 per doz.

Eaton—Bunch large. Berries very large, round, black, covered with a thick blue bloom; very juicy. A large showy grape. 20c each. 1.80 per doz.

Early Ohio—Very early, hardy and productive, strong thrifty grower; excellent shipping qualities. A profitable early market sort.

Moore's Early—A very early and excellent hardy variety. Fruit of large size and good quality. Ripens about two weeks earlier than Concord.

Worden—A seedling of the Concord. Bunch large and handsome; berries large. Very popular for vineyard and garden.

White Grapes

Diamond—The leading early white grape, ripens before Moore's early. White with rich yellow tinge; juicy, few seeds, almost free from pulp, excellent quality; above medium size. Fine variety for both market and home garden.

Empire State—Very large bunch, medium size berries, juicy, rich, sweet and sprightly; continues for a long time fit to use.

Green Mountain (Winchell)—An extra early variety from Vermont. Skin thin, pulp tender and sweet, quality superior. A good wine grape. 25c each. 2.00 per doz.

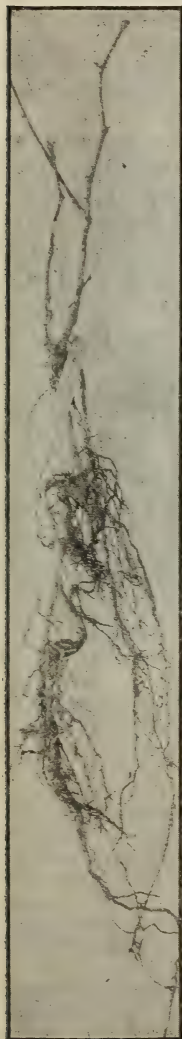
Niagara—Occupies the same position among the white grapes as Concord does among the black. A leading profitable market variety.

Pocklington—One of the most satisfactory white varieties. Bunch and berries large. Vine thoroughly hardy, strong grower free from mildew; productive.

Red and Reddish Purple Grapes

Agawan—Berries very large, with thick skin; pulp soft, sweet and sprightly, very vigorous, ripens early.

Brighton—This valuable variety is one of the very best in quality. It is equal to or better than the Delaware, larger in size and ripens a week to ten days earlier. The vine is a strong grower; foliage rich and glossy and the many tests it has gone through indicates that it has no superior for vigor, freedom from disease and abundant crops of handsome luscious fruit.



Showing Two-Year
Grape

Catawba—Bunches large and loose; berries large, of copper red color, becoming purple when ripe. This variety requires good culture and warm seasons to mature perfectly in Western New York.

Delaware—One of the finest of our native grapes. The vine is comparatively slender, but grows freely, and is perfectly hardy in this climate; ripens early.

Bunches small and compact; berries small and light red with a violet bloom.

Wyoming—Vine very hardy, and robust, with thick, leathery foliage; color of berry similar to Delaware, but brighter, being one of the most beautiful of the amber or red grapes, and in size nearly double that of the Delaware; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, with a strong native aroma. Ripens before Delaware. The best early market variety.

Gooseberries

The Gooseberry requires the same cultivation and treatment for worms as the currant. The worm attacks the Gooseberry before the currant bushes, and should be closely watched as soon as the growth gets a few inches long. Dust or sprinkle the leaves with hellebore as soon as the first worm is discovered, or about the 10th or 12th day of May. These worms come three times during the season, and should be closely watched through the summer.



Downing Gooseberry

Drowning—Fruit smooth, larger than Houghton, roundish, light-green with distinct veins; flesh rather soft, juicy and very good. The most valuable American variety. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Pearl—A very productive and perfectly healthy variety, quite free from mildew. Pearl is a favorite and hard to beat; bushes planted but one year are said to yield three quarts of berries. A robust, vigorous grower, larger than Downing, and of excellent quality. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Houghton's—Small to medium; roundish, oval, pale red, sweet, tender, very good: plants spreading; shoots slender, enormously productive. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Red Jacket—Bright red; medium size; healthy and very productive. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Chautauqua—The bush is strong and vigorous, berries light yellow; free from spines and hair; veined and transparent; very sweet and delicious. Fruit 1 to 1½ inches in diameter. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Currants

Currants can be successfully planted in the fall or spring. Being perfectly hardy, they do not suffer injury from the winter. To destroy the currant worm, dust the plant with white hellebore, when they are wet with dew. Care must be taken not to breathe the hellebore, as it causes violent sneezing.

Cherry—Berries sometimes more than half an inch in diameter. A free grower and abundant bearer; profitable for market; one of the best of old sorts. 10c each \$1 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

Fay's Prolific—The leading market variety. The fruit is very large and handsome, uniform in size, easily picked, exceedingly productive. 10c each, \$1.00 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

Black Naples—The best black currant for all purposes; will stand almost any climate; valued by some for jellies; it is very productive and hardy. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz., \$9 per 100.

Red Cross—A fine variety of large size, long clusters, and mild pleasant flavor. Productive. 10c each, \$1.00 per doz., \$7 per 100.

Versailles—Very large, long bunch, brilliant red and of great beauty. Excellent quality. 10c each, \$1.00 per doz., \$8 per 100.

Victoria—This grand late red variety is one of the best. On rich land it is about as large as Cherry. Bunch very long and tapering; slightly acid, good flavor; ripens late; berries firmly set and remain on the bush a long time in perfect clusters. 10c each, \$1.00 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

White Grape—A fine white variety; mild flavor; excellent quality, good for table use; very distinct and valuable. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz., \$9 per 100.



Cherry Currants

Pomona—This valuable variety originated near Indianapolis about ten years ago, and is grown almost exclusively by growers in that section for commercial purposes. The berry is medium to large, bright red and of excellent quality. It hangs on the bush a long time after ripe and is one of the best shipping varieties. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz., \$9 per 100.

Wilder—A remarkable variety, for which we predict great popularity; both for table and market. One of the strongest growers and most productive. Bunch and berries very large, bright, attractive red colors, even when dead ripe; hangs on bushes in fine condition for handling as late as any known variety. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz., \$9 per 100.

Blackberries

Blackberries should be planted in rows six to seven feet apart, three to five feet in the row. Pinch the canes when they have reached four feet in height and cut out all dead wood.

Early King—Ripens with Early Harvest and claimed to stand Northern winters without protection. It is very productive, berries of large size for an early variety. An extra early, hardy variety of great merit. 40c per 10, \$2 per 100.

Early Harvest—One of the most valuable where it succeeds, is not very hardy in the North and needs winter protection. It is one of the first to ripen and is an abundant bearer. 40c per 10, \$2 per 100.

Erie—A very hardy variety; free from rust; very large and of good quality. 40c per 10, \$2 per 100.

Taylor—Very hardy and productive, large and of excellent quality. 40c per 10, \$2 per 100.

Rathburn—Berries extra large, jet black, good quality. 40c per 10, \$2 per 100.

Snyder—Extremely hardy, enormously productive; medium size; no hard, sour core; sweet and juicy. The leading variety where hardness is the consideration. Ripens early. 40c per 10, \$2 per 100.

Mersereau—This variety was originated in Western New York, where the mercury falls below zero each winter. It has been well tested and found to be perfectly hardy. It makes very large canes, is very productive, of large size, delicious quality, hangs on the bushes till fully ripe, does not turn red in the baskets, has an unusually long season. 50c per 10, \$3 per 100.

Raspberries

To keep a raspberry bed in good productive condition, the old, weak and dead wood should be cut out every season, to give strength to the young shoots for the next year's bearing. In the spring the weakest suckers can be removed, leaving five or six of the strongest in each hill. To guard against injury by the winter, the canes may be tied to stakes and covered with straw, or they may be laid down in the autumn and covered with a few inches of earth, leaves or bunches of evergreens.

Red Raspberries

Columbian—This is the greatest raspberry in existence. Plant, a giant in growth, very hardy: fruit large, dark red, rich, juicy and delicious flavor. Excels all others for canning. A splendid shipping variety and has been known to produce over 8,000 quarts to the acre. 35c per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

Cuthbert—One of the most valuable of the older varieties; hardy, healthy and productive; good flavor and ships well. 40c per doz., \$1.60 per 100, \$9 per 1,000.

Loudon—Large and beautiful. Ripens about with Cuthbert, continuing later, and in quality fully as good. 35c per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

Black Raspberries (Black Caps)

Cumberland—The largest of all Black Caps; strong grower and produces immense crops. The most profitable market variety. 35c per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

Gregg—Fruit large and of good quality; very productive and for many years the leading standard, best known market sort. 35c per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

Kansas—Very large, firm and of excellent quality; very hardy and productive. One of the best Black Caps. 35c per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

Plum Farmer—This very large and productive black raspberry has been thoroughly tested in western New York where it is a great favorite for market or home use. It is covered with a grayish bloom, like the bloom on a grape, which makes it very attractive in appearance. It ripens very early and quickly. The fruit is of enormously large size, often measuring an inch in diameter. It sells at the highest price. 50c per 10, \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

Yellow Raspberries

Golden Queen—Large, beautiful amber color, firm and of fine quality. Plant vigorous, hardy and remarkably productive. 40c per doz., \$1.60 per 100, \$9 per 1,000.

Dewberries

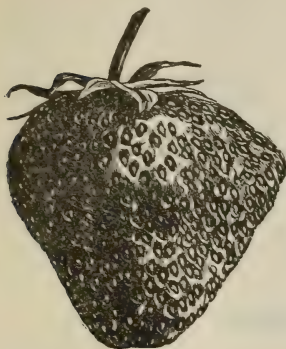
Lucretia—One of the low-growing trailing blackberries; in size it equals any of the tall-growing sorts. Perfectly hardy, healthy and remarkably productive, with large, showy flowers. We can highly recommend this variety. 50c per doz., \$2 per 100.

Reilly Bros., Danville, N. Y.

Dear Sirs: I received your trees Monday. They are all right. I am much obliged for extra tree you put in. I am going to try and get you some orders another year. I have been very busy and have been away, so I could not attend to it before. I hauled my last load of apples the day before yesterday. I got a dollar and a half a bushel.

George D. Porter.

Cumberland Center, Maine, May 3, 1908.



Strawberries

Strawberries will succeed in any soil that is adapted to ordinary farm or garden crops. Soil should be thoroughly prepared to a good depth, well drained and enriched. For field culture set in rows 3 to 3½ feet apart, fifteen to eighteen inches in rows for garden, 15 inches apart each way, leaving pathways every third row. In winter a covering of leaves, straw or some kind of litter will protect the plants. Do not cover the plants until ground is frozen, or so deep as to smother the plants, and remove before growth starts in spring.

Dip the plants in water as soon as received and bury the roots in moist, shady ground till you are ready to set them out. Those marked (P) have pistillate or imperfect flowers, and must be planted near perfect-flowering kinds, in order that flowers may be fertilized. The varieties not so marked are perfect flowering, and can be planted alone.

Brandywine (Perfect)—Season medium to late. One of the heaviest fruiters and a splendid shipper. Berries very large, deep red to center; stem short and stout, holds its great load of berries well up from the ground. One of the strongest pollenizers for pistillates. 30c per doz., \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

Bubach (Imp.)—One of the best varieties we have. In productiveness unsurpassed. Noted for its uniform and large size. The plant is hardy and the leaves endure hot sun, as it is a very robust variety and does not rust. Mid-season. 30c per doz., \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

Haverland—A great market berry; early and immensely productive. Berry large, somewhat long and pointed in shape; a standard sort for market. 30c per doz., \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

Sample—Large size and fine quality, quite firm; continues a long time in fruit. The berries are large to the last. For the market men it is the best strawberry ever grown. It will yield as many berries as the Haverland, and will average as large as Bubach. Colors all over at once. 40c per doz., \$1.20 per 100, \$7 per 1,000.

Gandy (Perfect)—This superb, late variety is second to none as a fine, handsome, beautiful, firm, fine-flavored, late berry. The fruit always brings the highest market price. This is one of the most profitable berries to grow for fancy market or for home use, where quality is the first consideration. 30c per doz., \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

We have also the following varieties:

Bederwood	Bisel
Crescent (P.)	Glen Mary

Michael's Early	New York
Nick Ohmer	Repeater (P.)
Senator Dunlap	Sample (P.)
Stevens' Late (P.)	Warfield
Marshall	Wm. Belt (P.)

Price of above Varieties of Strawberries
30c per doz., \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

Asparagus

To plant, see that the ground is well drained. Work it up fine and deep, make it very rich with well-rotted manure. Locate the plants eight inches apart in rows three feet apart, spread out the roots in a trench made deep enough to permit the crowns to be covered with three or four inches of mellow earth. Give the bed a dressing of manure and except near the seashore three pounds of salt early every spring. Do not cut for use until the plants have grown two seasons.

Columbian Mammoth White—A very strong grower, producing very large, white shoots, that in favorable weather remain white until fit for use. Market gardeners and those growing for canners will find this a very profitable variety. 25c per 10, \$1 per 100, \$7 per 1,000.

Palmetto—A very early variety; even, regular size and of excellent quality. It has been tested both north and south and has proven entirely satisfactory. 20c per 10, \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

This affords the earliest material for pies and tarts: continues long in use and is valuable for canning. Make the border very rich and deep; needs high culture.

Early Scarlet—Rather small, but early

and good. 10c each, 50c per 10, \$3.50 per 100.

Linnaeus—Large, early, tender and fine. The very best of all. 10c each, 50c per 10, \$3.50 per 100.

Queen—Strong, vigorous grower; producing extra large stock of the best quality. 15c each, 75c per 10, \$5 per 100.



Ornamental Department

Only too many city residences and farm homes are lacking in the element of beauty so readily supplied by choice flowering shrubs, vines and shade trees; they amply repay by their homelike beauty the small cost required to buy them, and the little attention necessary to grow them.

Alder—European—A tree of rapid growth, suitable for damp soils, but thriving well everywhere. **75c each.**

Alder—Imperial Cut-leaved—A very striking and beautiful tree, with delicate and beautiful cut leaves; hardy and of vigorous growth; one of the finest cut-leaved trees in cultivation. **75c each.**

Birch—European White—The Birches are very ornamental and very hardy trees. Their slender, graceful habit and conspicuous white trunks make them attractive and popular features in a landscape. **75c each.**

Catalpa, Speciosa—One of the most beautiful lawn or street trees, producing magnificent flowers early in spring; very rapid growing; beautiful. **50c each.**

Elm, American—A noble native tree of large size, wide spreading head and graceful drooping branches. One of the grandest park and street trees. **6 to 8 ft., 75c.**

Horse Chestnut—The well known species; has magnificent spikes of white flowers. **6 to 8 ft., 50c.; 8 to 10 ft., 75c.**

Linden, American (Basswood)—Rapid growing, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. **7 to 8 ft., 75c.**

Linden, European—Fine pyramidal tree, smaller in all parts than the American; more valuable for lawn planting. **7 to 8 feet, 75c.**

Dogwood, White-flowering—Flower three inches in diameter, produced in spring before the leaves appear; very showy. Spreading, irregular form, growing 20 to 25 feet high.

Dogwood, Red-flowering—The same as above only a bright, fresh, cheerful red.

The above two varieties 75c each.

Poplar, Carolina—One of the most rapid growing trees, with large, handsome, glossy, deep green leaves. Succeeds everywhere; especially adapted to cities, where it makes unusually fast growth and resists smoke and gas. Pyramidal in form, making a spreading head and dense shade when properly trimmed. It is unexcelled for quick growth and effect; makes a splendid wind-break or screen. It is used in larger numbers for street planting than any other tree.

	EACH	PER 10	PER 100	PER 1000
4 to 5 ft., whips	08c	\$0.70	\$6.00	\$50.
5 to 6 ft., whips	12c	1.00	8.00	
6 to 8 ft., branched	20c	1.50	10.00	
8 to 10 ft., branched	25c	1.80	12.00	
10 to 12 ft., branched	30c	2.00	15.00	

Poplar, Lombardy—A very distinct, well-known variety, of rapid growth, and tall narrow form. **50c each.**

Maple, Norway—A large tree, with a head unusually round and perfect in form, with deep green foliage. It is a vigorous grower and very desirable for street or lawn planting. It is free from disease and holds its foliage and color until late in the fall. **\$1.00 each.**



Horse Chestnut

Maple, Silver-leaved—Is the most rapid growing of the Maples and is valuable where quick shade is desired. Foliage bright green above and white beneath. Is easily transplanted and makes wonderful growth on soils where there is abundance of moisture. **75c each.**

Maple, Sugar or Rock—This is a beautiful shade tree and is especially valuable for street planting. It is rather a slow grower, but is always handsome, and never more beautiful than in the fall when its leaves are changing to yellow and scarlet. **75c each.**

Maple, Wier's Cut Leaved—Is a variety of the silver leaved with cut or dissected foliage. It is a very attractive drooping lawn tree. **75c each.**

Mountain Ash, European—A fine hardy tree; head dense and regular, covered from July till winter with large clusters of bright scarlet berries. **75c each.**

Mountain Ash, Oak Leaved—A variety with large, hoary lobed leaves; distinct and fine. **75c each.**

Oak, Pin Oak—Foliage deep green. A good grower and valuable for street planting. **75c each.**

Oak, Am. white—One of the finest American trees of large size and spreading branches. Leaves pale green. **75c each.**

Oak, Red—American tree of large size, foliage purplish-red in the fall. **75c each.**

Deciduous Shrubs

Flowering Shrubs are most valuable among the ornamentals, whether planted in masses or single specimens. They are indispensable in the parks, the city garden or country home. A judicious selection will give abundance of bloom the entire season.

Althea (Rose of Sharon)—All the Altheas are fine flowering, easy and rapid growing shrubs, producing an abundance of flowers when scarcely any other tree or shrub is in bloom. Red, purple, White. **35c each.**

Barberry—Very showy in foliage. Flowering. **35c each.**

Deutzia (Rough Leaved)—One of the most beautiful profuse flowering shrubs; white.

Deutzia (Slender Branched)—A charming species, introduced from Japan by Dr. Siebold, flowers pure white; fine for pot culture, as it flowers freely at a low temperature in winter.

Deutzia (Crenata Flora Plena)—Similar in growth and habit to the above; flowers double; white tinged with rose.

Deutzia (Pride of Rochester)—Very large double white flowers. It excels in size of flower, profuse bloom and vigorous growth; nearly a week earlier than Deutzia Crenata. **35c each.**

White Fringe—A native shrub, producing pure white flowers like cut paper. Very popular and desirable. **35c each.**

Currant, Flowering—A gay shrub in early spring. Crimson and yellow flowered. **35c each.**

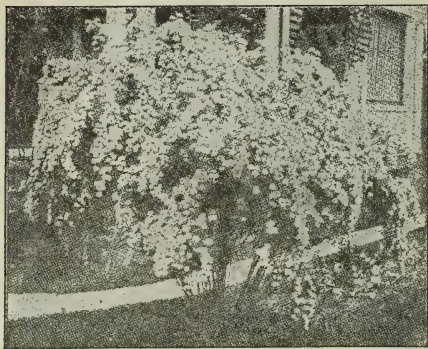
Hydrangea (Paniculata Grandiflora)—A fine shrub growing from 8 to 10 feet high; flowers produced in great pyramidal panicles a foot long, changing from a pale green to white and again to pink. In bloom during August and September when very few shrubs are in flower. Perfectly hardy. **25c each.**

Tree Hydrangea—Same as Hydrangea P. G. except in tree form. **50c each.**

Japan Snowball—One of the most valuable of our hardy shrubs. It forms an erect, compact shrub, six to 8 feet high; blooms in June and for a long time is a solid mass of white, the plants being completely covered from the ground to the top of the branches with large balls of flowers, white as snow. **50c each.**



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora



Spirea Van Houtte

Spirea (Anthony Waterer)—A dwarf bush 15 to 18 inches high, covered from Spring till late fall with heads of crimson flowers. Perfectly hardy.

Spirea (Billardi)—Bright with dense panicles of rich pink flowers in July and August.

Spirea (Van Houtte)—The grandest of all the Spireas; it is a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season but when in flower it is a complete fountain of white bloom. **Spireas, 25c each.**

Plum (Prunus Pissardi)—The wood and leaf are of a rich, peculiarly vivid dark purple, holding the color well through the entire season, and in this respect superior to Purple-leaved Birch, or any purple-leaved tree we have. It also produces a black fruit of ornamental appearance, early in the season. **40c each.**

Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree—A large and very ornamental shrub, with curious hair-like flowers of a pinkish brown color. It blooms in July, oftentimes covering the entire shrub and remaining the entire summer. **40c each.**

Hardy Climbing Vines

Ampelopsis Vetchii (Boston Ivy)—This is one of the finest climbers we have for covering walls as it clings to the smoothest surface, covering it smoothly with overlapping foliage, giving it the appearance of being shingled with green leaves. The color is a fresh deep green in summer, changing to the brightest shade of crimson and yellow in autumn. It is hardy and becomes more popular every year. Strong plants **25c each, 5 for \$1.00.**

CLEMATIS

Of all the vines used either for shade or decoration, none can compare with the Clematis in its many and varied forms, many of the varieties have flowers 5 to 7 inches in diameter. They are grand for pillars and trellises and for running over rock work, old trees and stumps. They delight in rich soil, and a sunny situation, and are perfectly hardy.

Clematis (Jackmanni)—The well known large flowering blue clematis. The beautiful flowers, when fully expanded, measure 4 to 6 inches in diameter, intense violet-purple with a rich, velvety appearance, distinctly veined. It blooms continually from July until cut off by frosts. The plant is hardy, of fairly quick growth, and an abundant bloomer. **Each 35c.**

Clematis (Henryi)—This is the finest of all large flowering white clematis, and should find a place in every collection. It is not only a vigorous grower, but a remarkably free and continuous

bloomer, beginning with the earliest and holding on with the latest. Flowers large, of a beautiful creamy white, with reddish chocolate anthers. A very desirable variety. **Each 35c.**

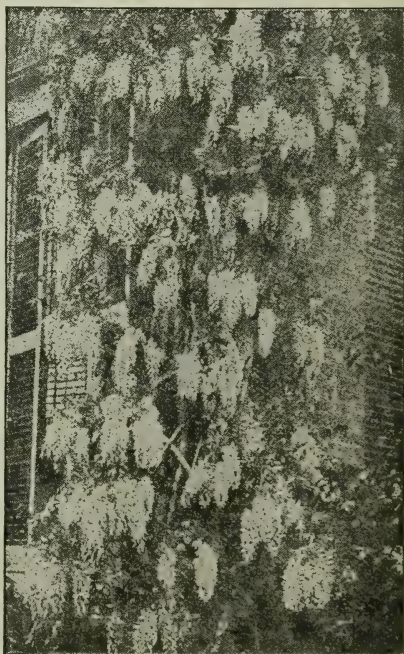
Clematis (Madame Eduard Andre)—Has been called the crimson Jackmanni. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, and very free in bloom. The lovely flowers are large and of distinct crimson-red color. Distinct from all other varieties. **Each 40c.**

Clematis (Paniculata)—The small flowering, sweet-scented Japan clematis. One of the most vigorous, beautiful and desirable of all climbers. It is a very rapid grower, and desirable wherever a strong and rapid growing vine is needed, on walls, verandas, fences, etc. In late summer it produces dense sheets of medium size, pure white flowers, of the most pleasing fragrance. This variety was introduced from Japan, and has become one of the most popular vines in America. Will grow in almost any soil, and is entirely free from blight and insects. **Each 35c.**

Hall's Japan Honeysuckle—Nearly an evergreen climber, retains its leaves until mid-winter. It flowers in abundance from July to December and is the most fragrant of all varieties. **Each 50c.**

Bignonia or Trumpet Flower—An old favorite grown in most every garden. Flowers perfectly trumpet shaped, bright scarlet. A rapid grower; blooms almost continuously through the summer. **Each 25c.**

Wisteria, Chinese Purple—A most beautiful climber of rapid growth and producing long pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established makes an enormous growth; it is very hardy and one of the most superb vines ever introduced. **Each 35c.**



Wisteria

Virginia Creeper—Hardy and fine for covering walls and varandas. **Each 25c.**

Lilacs

Charles X—A strong rapid grower, with large shiny leaves, and reddish purple flowers.

Double Lilac—A new and choice variety of the Lilac, producing long racemes of double purple flowers, lasting longer than the single sorts.

White Persian—A fine sort of white flowers, delicately tinged with rose color.

Large Flowering White—A beautiful variety; has very large purple-white panicles of flowers. Considered the best. **Lilacs, 50c each.**

Peonies

A splendid class of shrubs, flowering in all shades, from red and lilac, to white, with blooms from four to eight inches in diameter. Many of them are very double, and have a very delicate and refreshing fragrance; they are easily cultivated and require but little protection. White, red, crimson and pink. **35c each.**

Evergreens

These graceful, stately plants have always been favorites with us. They lend a touch of color to the landscape in winter time, and always please the eye with their handsome foliage.

ARBOR VITAE, (American). One of the finest evergreens for single planting or hedges. **35c each.**

Globe—Dense and dwarf, forming a round ball without any training. **50c.**

Siberian—Similar to American, but retains its green color better. **50c.**

Hovey's Golden—Dwarf, dense, little evergreen with golden tinted foliage. **50c.**

Pyramidal—Very dense and pyramidal tree, the narrowest and most columnar of the arbor vitae. **50c.**

Japanese Arbor Vitae—A dwarf, compact form with bright green foliage. **75c.**

Japanese Golden Arbor Vitae—A dwarf, dense growing shrub with golden yellow foliage. **75c.**

BALSAM FIR—A very erect, regular, pyramidal tree, with dark green sombre foliage. Grows rapidly and is very hardy. **50c.**

Pine, White—Foliage white silvery green. Well known tree. **50c.**

Weeping Deciduous Trees

Elm, Camperdown—This forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees. The foliage is very dense making a perfect arbor. **75c each.**

Mountain Ash—A beautiful tree, with straggling weeping branches; makes a fine tree for the lawn, **75c each.**

Tea's Weeping Russian Mulberry—A weeping variety of the very best sort. It withstands extreme heat and cold; a strong grower and makes a very showy appearance. **75c each.**

Kilmarnock Weeping Willow—Grafted on a straight stem at the height of 5 to 6 feet, this forms without any trimming an exceedingly graceful tree with glossy foliage and with perfect umbrella head; unique and beautiful in form; a vigorous luxuriant grower, thriving in all soils. Not hardy in northern latitudes. **50c each.**

Cut Leaf Weeping Birch—One of the most elegant of our weeping trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful drooping habit, silver white bark and delicate cut foliage presents a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree. **5 to 6 feet, 50c each.**

Scotch—Robust spreading tree with stout erect shoots. **50c.**

Umbrella Pine—A quite hardy, odd, Japanese tree of pyramidal character, grows slowly to large size. Each branch and shoot terminated by a whorl of umbrella-like tufts or needles.

Spruce, Norway—A medium sized tree of pyramidal form. **35c.**

Colorado Blue—This magnificent tree is a native of the Rocky Mountains and very hardy. It is of fine compact habit and of very symmetrical growth. The rich blue of its foliage makes a marked contrast to the green of other trees. **\$2.00 each.**

Koster's Blue—Unquestionably the most beautiful of the spruces for garden or lawn. It is grafted from the bluest strain that can be found, the famous Koster variety. **\$2.00.**

HEMLOCK—A graceful and beautiful tree, with drooping branches, and delicate dark foliage. **50c each.**

AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE for hedging, **\$15.00 per 100.**

Hedge Plants

To secure a good hedge it is necessary to plant well. Dig a wide, deep trench, and work the soil thoroughly into the roots. Settle the ground firmly, so that each plant will be set as solidly as a post, then mulch heavily with some coarse material for a distance of one or two feet on either side, according to the size of the plants. This is especially necessary with Evergreens, and all exposure of the roots to the sun and air must be strictly avoided. Evergreens should not be planted in the Fall.

DECIDUOUS HEDGE PLANTS

Honey Locust—Very hardy, and the cheapest and best for defensive hedges. **\$4.00 per 100.**

Osage Orange—Highly esteemed at the West and South. Not hardy enough for the Northern States. **\$3.00 per 100.**

Japan Quince—Unquestionably the finest of all plants for an ornamental hedge. Grows very compactly, will submit to any amount of pruning while the brilliant and showy scarlet flowers make it exceedingly attractive. **\$20.00 per 100.**

Barberry Thunbergii—A comparatively new shrub of low growing habit, seldom over four feet, unrivaled for beauty. Foliage a bright green un-

til autumn when it changes to brilliant tints of crimson and yellow. The conspicuous crimson berries remain on throughout the winter giving a very pleasing effect. **\$2.50 per 10.**

Privet, California—A species of unusual beauty that has become the most popular of all hedge plants. For groups and specimens it is equally pretty, and its shining leaves give it value for porch and terrace decoration, when grown in standard form. Can be sheared to any desired shape. **18 to 24 in., \$5.00 per 100. 2 to 3 feet \$12.00.**

The following are also very desirable for ornamental hedging, which will be found under the proper headings in this catalogue: Roses, Spiraeas, Altheas, Evergreens.



Frau Karl Druschki—A pure white, large sized and free-flowering. It is a remarkably handsome plant with bright, heavy foliage and strong, upright growth. The bloom is perfect in form on fine, long stems and of the purest possible white. There is nothing in the line of perfectly hardy roses that can compare with this one in form, color and general finish. **40c each.**

Roses

There is perhaps no plant or flower so generally cultivated today as the rose. For extensive grounds, for small lawns, for porch or trellis, for borders and hedges, for greenhouse or pot culture, roses are used with charming effect, and our wide assortment affords unlimited range in selection of varieties of exquisite beauty and fragrance for all purposes. In preparation of this catalogue, we have attempted to classify and describe only such varieties as are properly suited to general culture and may be grown successfully under ordinary methods of cultivation by the amateur.

Cultivation—Rich soil and good cultivation are necessary to produce satisfactory results. In planting, use plenty of old composted stable manure. This should be worked into and thoroughly mixed with the soil. It should not be thrown into the hole and allowed to come in direct contact with the roots. All roses should be severely cut back at the time of planting and every spring thereafter.

Our roses are strong plants, two years old, grown out of doors, well rooted and properly fitted for transplanting successfully. Most of them have bloomed before they are sent out.



TREE ROSES—The Tree Roses are grafted on hardy Rose stalks four or five feet high, are tree shaped, and when in full bloom are objects of beauty, making handsome plants for the lawn or rose border. In this shape we offer only the Hybrid Perpetuals or hardy class. We have them in white, the different shades of pink, red and crimson. Fine strong trees that will bloom nicely the first year, **\$1.00 each, \$9.00 per doz.**

OUR SELECT VARIETIES OF ROSES HYBRID PERPETUAL

Alfred Colomb—Extra large, round flower, very double and full; color bright carmine, crimson. One of the very best dark colored sorts. **25c each.**

Anna De Diesbach—Brilliant rose color, with long pointed buds and large perfectly formed

blossoms; delightfully fragrant. A vigorous grower and persistent bloomer.

Coquette Des Alps—Large, full, finely formed flower, color white, sometimes faintly tinged with pale blush; profuse bloomer.

Gen. Jacqueminot—Too well known to require lengthy description. It still holds first place among the dark red roses and is one of the most satisfactory to grower. A rich crimson scarlet,

Marshall P. Wilder—Vigorous grower, with clean, healthy foliage, flowering profusely, and long after others are out of bloom. Color is a bright cherry carmine.

Clio—A grand addition to the white or blush hardy garden roses. Flower is simply perfect in form and magnificent in all its stages of growth. Plant strong and vigorous with large handsome foliage. Without question the finest white hybrid.

Paul Neyron—This is regarded as the largest rose in cultivation; is a free bloomer; hardy and very desirable in every way; color deep clear rose.

Margaret Dickson—Of magnificent form; white, with pale flesh center; petals very large, shell shaped and of great substance; fragrant, a fine variety; foliage very large, dark green.

All the foregoing varieties of Hybrid Perpetual Roses 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Soleil d' Or—Large, full and globular, fragrant buds conical shaped; color varying from gold and orange yellow to reddish-gold, shaped with nasturtium red.

Hugh Dickson—Intense crimson, shaded scarlet; very large, full and magnificent form, with high pointed center; growth upright and vigorous, free and continuous blooming; the finest of all Autumn roses, highly perfumed.

The above two varieties 40c each, \$4.00 per dozen.

Countess of Oxford. A seedling from Victor Verdier; bright carmine fading in the sun, very large and full; not fragrant. Wood almost thornless; foliage very handsome, large and distinct. Fine in bud, valuable for forcing. **25c each, \$2.50 per doz.**

Madame Charles Wood. One of the most valuable Hybrid Perpetual roses ever introduced. The flower is extra large, full and double; color deep, rosy crimson, sometimes brilliant scarlet, with maroon shading; it blooms soon after planting out and continues to bloom all summer. **25c each, \$2.50 per doz.**

Marquis of Salisbury. Deep rose, with crimson shading. Perfectly imbricated, round, globular form, like a well arranged ball; a grand autumnal rose, and perhaps the finest shape yet raised; a strong, compact, habited plant. **25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.**

Countess de Serenye. A seedling from *La Reine*, but shows much of the *Jules Margottin* char-

acter. Silvery pink, often mottled; full, finely shaped, globular flowers, of medium size; wood light green, foliage darker, thorns red; slightly fragrant; very distinct; not always reliable about opening but a very free bloomer, and well worthy a place in a small collection; decidedly one of the finest autumnal roses, and also one of the most beautiful for forcing. **25c each, \$2.50 per doz.**

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

Crimson Rambler—This remarkable rose was originally received from Japan. The plant is of very vigorous growth, making shoots of from 8 to 10 feet high in a season, and therefore a most desirable climbing variety. The flowers hold their beautiful crimson color a long time without fading, and give a most magnificent effect in contrast to the bright, glossy foliage. It is entirely hardy and the greatest acquisition among roses for the past ten years.

Baltimore Belle—White with blush center, very full and double; one of the finest climbing roses; a rapid grower, with hardy and luxuriant foliage and immense clusters of flowers.

Dorothy Perkins—Large for a rose of this class, very double, of a beautiful shell pink color, sweetly scented, and borne in clusters of thirty and forty. One of the best.

Queen of Prairie—Bright rose red, frequently with white striped foliage and quite deeply serrated.

Climbing Roses 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

TEA OR EVER BLOOMING ROSES

Pearl Des Jardines—Probably better known than any other rose grown. Beautiful clear yellow, distinct from all other Tea Roses.

Meteor—Rich velvet crimson, exceedingly bright and attractive. One of our best general utility Roses. The plant is of a vigorous growth, and very free flowering; a constant bloomer. Fine for summer bedding or in pots.

The Bride—A new and popular Rose for greenhouse and window culture. Succeeds in summer grown out of doors.

Hermosa—Always in bloom and very fragrant, a most pleasing shade of pink.

Price of Tea Roses, 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Utica, N. Y., April 25, 1910

Reilly Bros'. Nurseries,

Dear Sirs: Your shipment of fruit trees and bushes arrived on the 22nd, all in first class condition and am well pleased with them. Thanking you for the attention given my order, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
John W. Roberts

Biddeford, Me., April 26, 1910

Reilly Bros'. Nurseries,

Gentlemen: The trees and small fruits came in excellent condition. Our gardener calls them prime trees. We thank you for your careful service.

Truly yours,
Trull Hospital (L. J. P.)

Advice to Planters

Care of trees and plants on arrival. If not ready to plant the stock the day it arrives, or if you have more than you can plant within a few hours, it should be at once heeled in. Select a well-drained spot, dig a trench about 18 inches deep, sloping on one side, and place the roots in the bottom of the trench, with tops leaning up the sloping side. Spread out the trees so that the earth will come in contact with every root, sift fine dirt in among the roots, fill the trench partly full, and press firmly with the feet. Fill up level with the top of the ground and press again with the feet, covering with loose dirt. Trees thus "heeled in" will keep in good condition a long time. Do not cover with litter or straw, as it will harbor mice during winter.

If stock is frozen when received, bury the package, unopened, in well-drained ground, or place in a cool cellar, so that it will thaw out slowly and gradually without being exposed to the air.

If stock should appear dry or shriveled when received, through delay in transit or any other cause, take from the package and plunge into water, or bury in the ground in an inclined position so as to cover with the earth, thoroughly soak with water and let remain for twenty-four hours or more until a fresh, plump appearance is regained, when the stock may be planted.

Planting. If trees fail to succeed when planted, it is considered always in order to abuse the nurseryman. But remember this, if you plant carelessly you will be the loser, nothing can prevent it, not even abusing the nurseryman. Plow and pulverize the soil thoroughly. Lay off in rows, north and south, as wide as you wish, and open the rows with the plow as deeply as possible. It saves half the digging. Dig the holes wide enough to admit the roots in their natural position, without cramping, and deep enough to allow the trees to stand an inch deeper than they stood in the nursery. Dwarf pears should be set deep enough to cover the quince stock on which they are worked. Throw the surface and subsoil into separate piles. Cut off smoothly from the under side all broken or bruised roots, and cut back the last season's growth of top one-half to two-thirds, leaving two or three good buds to each branch, except for fall planting in cold climates, when it is best to defer top pruning until spring, just before the buds start. At all times keep the roots carefully protected from the sun and wind. Place the tree in the hole; fill in with fine surface soil, for covering the roots, and this should be carefully worked among them. If the ground is dry, it is well to pour in some water when the hole is partially filled. *See that the ground is firmly and solidly packed over all parts of the roots,* so that there will be no opportunity for dry air or frost to enter and destroy roots deprived of the full benefit of their natural protection. *Omission to pack the earth solidly is the most frequent cause of failure in planting nursery stock.* Fill the holes full enough to be even with the surrounding surface after the fresh earth settles. Always remove the labels when planting. If these are left until the trees are grown, the connecting wire often cuts into and destroys the tree or branch to which it is attached.

Never put any manure in the holes. A little bone dust or good rich soil is best in the bottom of the hole. Fertilizers should be applied to the surface and worked in. A covering of coarse manure, straw, litter, hay, or even stones, given the first season will retain the moisture and prevent injury from drought.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Standard Apples.....	30 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and strong growing Cherries.....	20 " " "
Duke and Morello Cherries.....	18 " " "
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines.....	16 to 18 " " "
Dwarf Pears.....	10 to 12 " " "
Dwarf Apples.....	10 to 12 " " "
Grapes.....	rows 10 to 16 feet apart, 7 to 16 feet in rows
Currants and Gooseberries.....	3 to 4 feet apart
Raspberries and Blackberries.....	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet
Strawberries for field culture.....	1 to 1½ by 3 to 3½ feet apart
Strawberries for garden culture.....	1 to 2 feet apart

Note.—A most excellent way in planting an apple orchard 30 feet apart is to plant peaches in between. By the time the apples require the ground the peaches will have passed their prime and can be removed.

NUMBER OF TREES TO AN ACRE

30 feet apart each way.....	50	10 feet apart each way.....	435
25 " " " ".....	70	8 " " " ".....	680
20 " " " ".....	110	6 " " " ".....	1210
18 " " " ".....	135	5 " " " ".....	1742
15 " " " ".....	205	4 " " " ".....	2723
12 " " " ".....	300	3 " " " ".....	4840

Rule.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of trees to an acre.

FREIGHT AND EXPRESS RATES ON NURSERY STOCK

Freight rates per 100 lbs. in boxes.	FROM DANSVILLE, N. Y. TO	Express rates per 100 lbs. in boxes and bales.	Freight rates per 100 lbs. in boxes.	FROM DANSVILLE, N. Y. TO	Express rates per 100 lbs. in boxes and bales
\$.22½	Albany, N. Y.	\$1.20	\$1.24½	Little Rock, Ark.	\$5.60
.93	Atlanta, Ga.	3.40	.40	Milwaukee, Wis.	1.80
1.44	Austin, Texas.	5.80	.93	Montgomery, Ala.	3.60
.79	Ashland, Wis.	3.20	.32	May's Landing, N.J.	1.60
.20	Binghamton, N. Y.	.48	.78	New Orleans, La.	4.40
.27½	Boston, Mass.	1.20	.25	New York, N. Y.	1.00
.25	Baltimore, Md.	1.40	.60	Nashville, Tenn.	2.80
1.59	Blismark, N. D.	5.40	.80	Omaha, Nebr.	3.20
.27½	Burlington, Vt.	2.00	.18	Olean, N. Y.	.60
.22	Cortland, N. Y.	.72	.25½	Oswego, N. Y.	.80
.35	Chicago Ill.	1.60	.33	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	1.20
.23	Cleveland, Ohio.	1.00	.35	Plattsburg, N. Y.	1.80
.31	Cincinnati, Ohio.	1.40	.29	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1.20
.42	Cheboygan, Mich.	2.88	.25	Philadelphia, Pa.	2.20
.27½	Concord, N. H.	1.68	.25	Pittsburg, Pa.	1.20
.83	Columbia, S. C.	3.40	.27½	Providence, R. I.	1.52
.44	Charleston, W. Va.	1.80	.31½	Portland, Maine.	1.60
.23	Dunkirk, N. Y.	.80	2.35	Portland, Oregon.	11.20
.27	Detroit, Mich.	1.20	.75	Reading, Pa.	1.20
.75	Des Moines, Iowa.	3.00	.52	Raleigh, N. C.	2.60
1.60	Denver, Col.	6.40	.38	Richmond, Va.	2.20
.25	Dover, N. J.	.80	.25	Scranton, Pa.	.72
.25	Easton, Pa.	1.60	.75	St. Paul, Minn.	3.20
.32	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	1.60	2.35	San Francisco, Cal.	11.20
.38	Georgetown, Del.	2.24	.41	St. Louis, Mo.	2.00
.34	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.80	.27½	Springfield, Mass.	1.60
.25	Harrisburg, Pa.	1.20	.41	Springfield, Ill.	2.40
.27½	Hartford, Conn.	1.60	.25	Trenton, N. J.	1.20
.33	Indianapolis, Ind.	1.60	.27	Toledo, Ohio.	1.20
.97	Jackson, Miss.	2.80	.25½	Utica, N. Y.	.80
.51	Jacksonville, Fla.	4.20	.25	Williamsport, Pa.	.80
.80	Kansas City, Mo.	3.20	.31	Washington, D. C.	1.60
.35	Louisville, Ky.	1.80	.27½	Worcester, Mass.	1.52

Any portion of 100 lbs. at above express rates, but no package forwarded for less than 35c. We rarely ship trees baled by freight, as the rate is much higher than in boxes.

ESTIMATED WEIGHT OF TREES AND PLANTS BOXED.

Trees, large size,	6 to 7 feet,	200 to 250 lbs. per 100 trees.
Trees, medium size.	5 to 6 feet,	150 to 200 lbs. per 100 trees.
Trees, small size,	4 to 5 feet,	100 to 150 lbs. per 100 trees.
Shrubs, Roses, etc.,	No. 1 size,	75 to 100 lbs. per 100 plants.
Grapes, Berries, etc.,	No. 1 size,	25 to 50 lbs. per 100 plants.

It is impossible to give a more definite estimate as some varieties weigh more than others, on account of the difference in the density of the wood growth. For instance, a Peach tree would weigh less than a Pear tree of exactly the same size. The above however will enable you to make a close estimate as to the freight rate on a given amount of stock.

The Railroads bill all small shipments as weighing 100 lbs. each, even though the actual weight be less.

**You can do us no greater favor than to show your
neighbors this Catalogue**